

CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydial infection is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by obligate intracellular bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The disease is characterized by urethritis in males and mucopurulent cervicitis in females, however, asymptomatic infections are common. Possible complications in males include epididymitis that can lead to sterility. In females, a complication is salpingitis with risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy. Eye and lung infections in newborns are the consequences of genital infections in their mothers, which are transmitted during birth. Endocervical chlamydial infection has been associated with increased risk of HIV infection.

Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:

?? Laboratory confirmation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by direct IF test with monoclonal antibody, EIA, DNA probe, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) or cell culture.

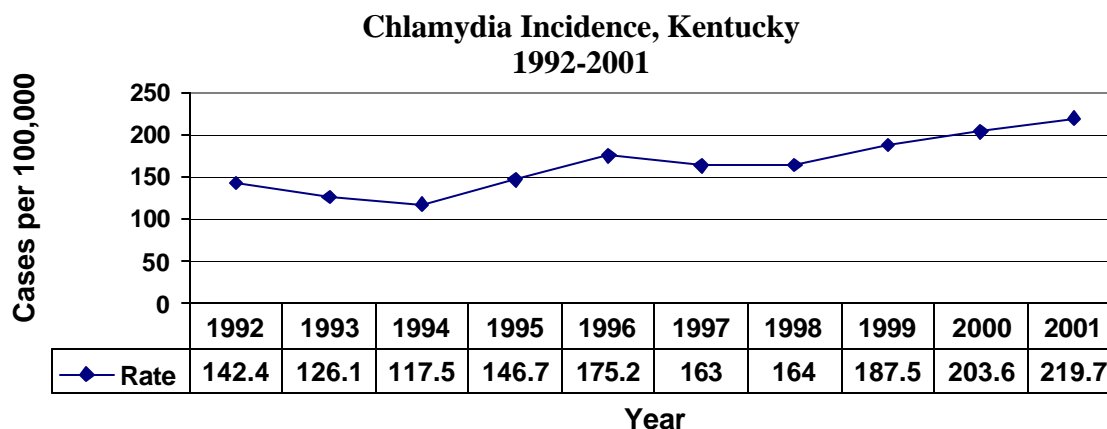
Case Classification

Confirmed: A case that is laboratory confirmed.

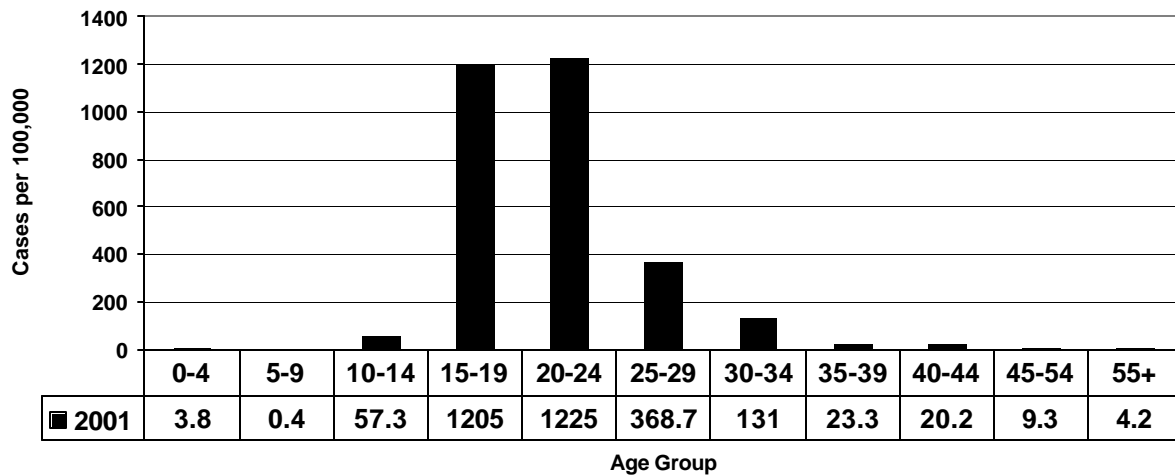
Epidemiology

Kentucky 2001	Rate per 100,000	U.S. Rate (2000) per 100,000
Cases 8881	219.7	<u>257.76</u>
Cases by Gender	Rate by Race	Rate per 100,000
Female 7081	342.7	African/American 868.2
Male 1779	90.1	Hispanics 238.7
		White 98.7
		Asian 60.6

Race or ethnicity was not indicated on 29% of the cases reported.

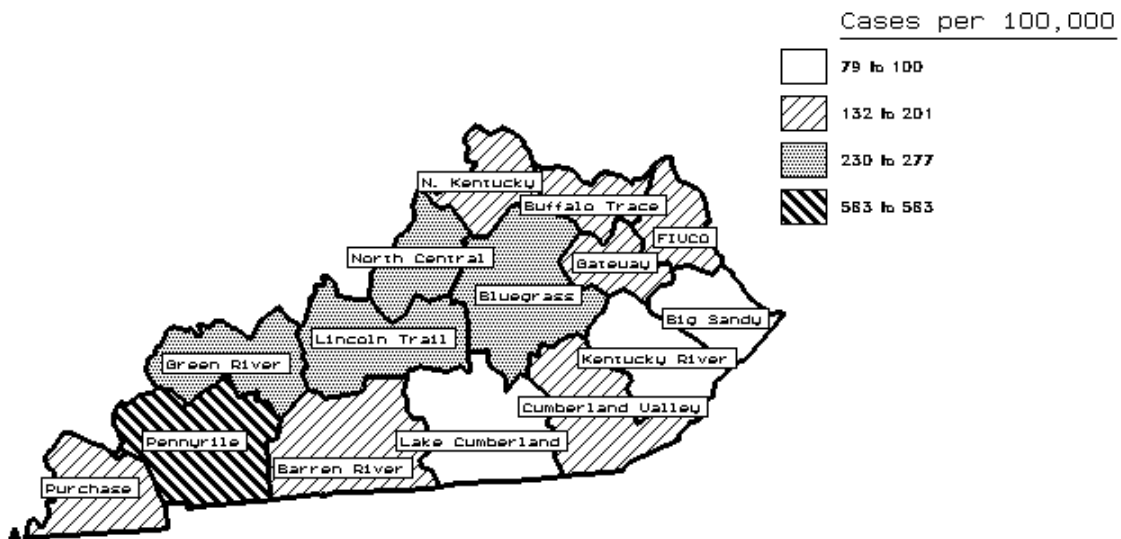


Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 2001



Persons in the 20-24 year age group had the highest reported incidence, followed by the 15-19 year age group.

Chlamydia Annual Incidence by District, Kentucky 2001



The Pennyriple District had the highest rate with 563 cases per 100,000 persons, followed by the Green River District with 277 cases per 100,000 persons. In the Pennyriple District 81% of the cases were reported from Christian County, which includes the Fort Campbell military base.